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UNRIVALLED OLD
SCOTCH WHISKY.

A BLEND OF THE FINEST WHISKIES

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Per Bottle \$1. Per Dozen \$10.

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AERATED WATER

MANUFACTURERS,

HONGKONG.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1889.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

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MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED

WATERS.

OUR AERATED WATER MANUFACTORY

is replete with the best Machinery, embodying

all the latest improvements in the trade.

The greatest attention has been paid to appliances

for ensuring purity in the Water supply, to

secure which we have added a Condenser capable

of supplying us with 3,000 gallons of distilled

water a day, and are now in a position to compete

in quality with the best English Makers. Our

Sweet Waters cannot be surpassed anywhere.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the

utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the

manufacture throughout.

For Coast Ports, Waters are packed and

placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the

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PURE AERATED WATER

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dirty, or greasy, or that appear to have been used

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PURE FRUIT CORDIALS.

Prepared from the Juice of the finest selected

Fresh Ripe Fruit.

Raspberry Black Currant

Strawberry Red Currant

Damson Orleans Plum

Pine Apple

Mora Cherry

Lime Fruit, &c.

A table-spoonful (more or less according to

taste) added to a tumbler of plain or aerated

water forms a delicious beverage. The addition

of Wines or Spirits produce excellent and piquant

results.

Price, 75 Cents per Bottle, or \$7.50 per dozen

Case Assorted.

RASPBERRY SYRUP } Price,

STRAWBERRY SYRUP } \$1 per

RASPBERRY VINEGAR } Bottle

For imparting a delicious flavour to

AERATED WATERS,

'SUMMER DRINKS, &c., &c.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and China for

MONTERRAT LIME FRUIT JUICE

CORDIALS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, China, and Manila

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1889.

TELEGRAMS.

THE NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

LONDON, August 21st.
Rear-Admiral George Tryon has blockaded
Vice-Admiral J. K. Baird with eight ships at
Queenstown.THE NEW GOVERNOR OF CEYLON.
Sir Arthur Havelock has been appointed
Governor of Ceylon.H.M.S. "SULTAN."
The Sultan of Brunei has been floated.

CRETE.

August 13th.
The King of Greece, who has been staying at
Copenhagen, has been summoned to Athens.
A demonstration of Cretans in Athens had to
be dispersed by the guns of the forts, and during
the fray several were killed and wounded.
Fresh massacres of Christians have taken
place in Crete.Russia has stated her willingness to join the
eventual concert of the Powers regarding Crete.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

August 14th.
In the House of Lords, Earl Carnarvon urged
that England ought to announce her intention
of remaining in Egypt.
Lord Salisbury replied that although there is
no intention whatever of abandoning the task of
protecting Egypt until she can stand alone,
England has no right to extend the period.

FRANCE.

General Boulanger has been found guilty of
conspiracy against the Republic.August 13th.
General Boulanger, and MM. Dillon and
Rochefort have been sentenced to deportation to
a fortified place.

CRETE.

Three French ironclads have proceeded to
Crete.

ANOTHER TYPHOON.

At 12.35 to-day a message from the Observatory
was received here stating that there was a
typhoon to the north east of Formosa. We
respectfully invite the same to come along, and
have done with it.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Sultan of Johore is going to Europe, for his
health.We are compelled to hold over a report of the
Victoria Recreation Club Aquatic Sports, held
this afternoon.A COOLIE who had been recently sentenced to
six weeks imprisonment for stealing a quantity
of bricks, committed suicide in Gaol last night
by hanging himself with the cord which he used
as a belt.AN Emergency meeting of Zetland Lodge, No.
525, E.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall,
Zetland Street, on Monday, the 26th instant, at
8.30 for 9 p.m., precisely. Visiting brethren are
cordially invited.IN the United States there are 70,000 lawyers,
which is about one lawyer to every 900 inhabi-
tants. In France there is only one lawyer to
over 6,000 people. In Germany the proportion
is about the same as in France.STATISTICS show that the aggregate amount
of money coined annually by all the civilized
countries of the world is steadily increasing.
During the 1888 the coinage amounted to
£58,505,929, while in 1887 it was £56,739,000.CAPTAIN BENSON, of the steamship *Phra Chula*
Chom Kiao, which arrived at Bangkok on the
4th inst., reported having experienced very
heavy weather on the voyage from Hongkong.
They encountered a typhoon which they could
not get clear of for six hours. The cargo was
considerably damaged.NEARLY seven eighths of the population of Zan-
zibar are slaves. Some owners have 1,000. A
negro boy costs about \$20, a strong workman
about \$100 or \$120, a pretty young negro from
\$50 to \$100, Abyssinian women from \$200 to
\$350, while the women from Jeddah, in Arabia,
bring fancy prices. Surias for the hiring come
higher yet.THE Band of the Argyll and Sutherland High-
landers will play the following programme at
the Barrack Square, this evening, commencing
at 7.30 o'clock:—March "The Bonbardier".....Brill.
Lancers "Victory by Jory".....Gallant
Value "The Western Blue".....Gallant
Police "The Blue Call".....Gallant
Quadrille "Lights of London".....Gallant
Gallops (vocals) "The Jolly Bachelor".....Standfast.PROFESSOR Huxley has penned a brief autobio-
graphy. He says he was well christened Thomas,
as he always liked the doubt, but his earliest
ambition was toward the church. His first post-
mortem was made when he was fourteen years old. The
dissection poison nearly killed him, and laid the
seeds of hypochondriacal dyspepsia. As the
Beagle voyage made Darwin a naturalist, so the
Rattler voyage, as a navy surgeon, made
Huxley what he is.A LONG deferred case was settled by Mr. Pollock
to-day. In April last some Second Street crimps
got hold of a newly-caught coolie, and locked
him up in their highest room. One night he
tried to lower himself out of the window by a
rope, but it broke, and his leg was fractured in
two places. After eighteen remands he got well
enough to give evidence to-day, and in the end
one of the pisoners was fined \$50. The other
three were discharged.H. E. the Governor has gone up to Mountain
Lodge again. He received the deputation from
the Peak residents yesterday morning, but the
interview was a good deal of a failure. The
deputation had nothing to tell him, not having
got the hundred-dollar report from Mr. Leigh yet,
and His Excellency very kindly promised to do
anything they want—if it suited the officials,
the very men whose recommendations have
caused all the middle in the Peak drainage.By order of the *Propaganda Fide*, whose Presi-
dent is Cardinal Simoni, and Chief Secretary
Archbishop Jacobini, all German Catholic
Missionaries in China heretofore will receive
the passports and place themselves under the
jurisdiction of the German Government. The
authorization was scarcely needed, as the German
treaty with China would have, in any case, been
enforced; but the acquiescence of Rome, if super-
fluous, indicates the disappearance of the last
shred of the French claims to domination.—
Chinese Times.A GOOD deal of interest, and almost of excite-
ment, is being manifested concerning the
circumstances of the death of Mr. Farrington,
the manager of a coffee estate in Johore, says
the *Strait Times*. It seems that Mr. Farrington,
Museum Curator, was staying with Mr. Farrington
at the time. Briefly, Mr. Farrington found in the
morning that he could not drink anything, and
that on attempting to do so he had spasms. He
went out, and returned, and still could not
drink. Then he was got to bed, where, finally
he had to be held down by force. Mr. Farrington
then went to get a steam launch and go for a
doctor, but it was a holiday, and there were
delays, and before he could get away the
patient died. The deceased had, it appears,
been bitten by a dog about two months ago;
but until the other day no signs of hydrophobia
had manifested themselves, and the dog is, or
was a few days ago, alive and well. People are
demanding that regulations should be made for
the better prevention of hydrophobia in
Singapore.A GEORGIA farmer prevents his cows from
jumping fences by cutting off their lower eye-
lashes, which operation makes a fence seem
three times as high as it is.THE British war filled the whole dock at the
Police Court this morning. Nine men, belong-
ing to the *Cockchafer*, *Mutini*, and *Firebrand*,
playfully invaded the boudoir of a stout German
lady in the Boulevard de My Dear, last night,
and in doing so carried away the door. "One
dollar each," said Mr. Pollock.THE Riato is perturbed a good deal, as settling
day approaches. One of the noble army has
gone ashore, and several craft dragged their
anchors. We shall say what we have to say,
later. Meanwhile—how is this for a dig:—I'm only the first
In the general bust;
Twice I'm going to
That cooked my crust.THE best way to purify a room, says a writer in
the *Boston Traveller*, is to set a pitcher of water
in it, and in a few hours the water will have
absorbed nearly all the impurities in the air, and
the water itself unfit to drink. The colder the
water, the greater its capacity to contain these
gases. At the ordinary temperature a pail of
water will absorb a pint of carbonic acid gas
and several pints of ammonia. The capacity is
nearly doubled by reducing the water to the
temperature of ice. Never drink water that has
been allowed to stand in a sleeping apartment.FEW persons are aware of the enormous waste of
heat incurred in burning coal. By the very best
method known to science it is estimated that
only 8 to 10 per cent is utilized. The remainder
is wasted by imperfect combustion, as well as
carried off through the chimney. When it is
turned into gas, and that burned in a properly
constructed stove, nearly 50 per cent can be
utilized. Nothing can give better promise than
the use of gas-fuel. Not only has the price been
reduced of making hydrogen gas, but in the last
two or three years the method of producing what
is called gas has been far in advance of all
preceding inventions.A NEWCHANG correspondent writes:—From
the interior we have news of splendid prospects
for the coming crops. There has been hardly
enough rain, but rather than have a repetition
of last year's inundation, it will be better to risk
being dried up. Although we must wait a few
weeks before the harvest can be relied on, and
meanwhile large shipments of cereals still
continue, the price of produce is 20 per cent
cheaper than it was in the winter, before any
shipments were possible, yet there have been no
means of adding to the stocks. The only two
vessels in port are—Steamer *Chafso*, loading
for Swatow, and steamship *Fuyew* for Shanghai.THE *Strait Times* mentions that the Singapore
Government are now enforcing the rule as to the
dismissal of clerks who are in debt. It is not
considered probable that sanction will be
obtained to the Bill making it impossible to sue
Government servants; but the dismissal rule is
intended to be steadily applied.—We don't
think there is very much indebtedness amongst
our Government officials in Hongkong. The
boot is generally on the other leg. It does look
suspicious, certainly, when we find men—whose
position would enable them to squeeze infringers
of the law if they were only unscrupulous—
owning houses, and sporting jewelry worth
hundreds of dollars, and boasting of their
"warmness." And it does seem mighty curious
how opulent and well-fed the detective force in
this colony, almost without exception, is.THE one drop of comfort in the Prince of Wales'
life is said to be to get his good old, portly
mother down to his model farm-yard at Sandring-
ham, where he potters round and gathers among
his garments a concentrated aroma of cows and
swine, fancying all the time that he is a good
judge of beef and foot-rot. It's rather tiring, but
the Queen, whose tastes are as simple as a hen-
wife's, manages to appreciate the quiet homeliness
of the elegant place until they get within smelling
distance of the pig department, when the follow-
ing royal colloquy generally ensues:—"What
are these, Albert Edward?" "Pigs, ma." "Yes,
of course; but what kind of pigs?" "Male pork,
may I please your Majesty—I mean mother."
H.M.: "Oh—ah—are these others pigs, too?"
"Yes, madam." "Dear me, what an awful
bore!" "No, your Majesty; may I please you,
these are presumed to be of the gentler sex."H.M.S. *Rattler* returned to Singapore last Friday
afternoon, after visiting Batavia and the Chris-
mas and Cocos Islands, during a three weeks'
cruise. The *Rattler* left Singapore for Batavia
on July 20th. Nothing of any consequence
occurred on the passage between these ports,
and the weather was beautifully fine. During
the week's stay at Batavia, the monotony
was relieved by the people on shore
planning every amusement, such as cricket,
dances, &c., in the way of the ship's com-
pany, so that altogether the stay there
was made very enjoyable. Christmas Island
was reached on the 2nd August. One of the
Rovs family was found there busily engaged in
laying out a plantation for coffee and pepper.
As soon as possible after arrival a party was
landed from the ship, and a proclamation was
read stating that Christmas Island for the future
would be under the jurisdiction of the Governor
of the Straits Settlements. The *Rattler* left
the same day, and steered away for the Cocos-
Keeling Islands, where she arrived on August
4th. Mr. Ross, the proprietor, as he may be
called, was found to be in perfect health,
likewise all the other inhabitants of the Cocos.
Mr. Ross reported that all was going along very
pleasantly and satisfactorily. The *Rattler* stayed
there for five days, and the officers managed to
put in a few days of bird shooting. She left on
the 10th instant, and experienced two days'
rough and squally weather, but afterwards the
weather was again fine and calm. The *Rattler*
touched at Anjer Point and Muntok, and arrived
in Singapore on the 16th. During the trip,
the *Rattler* took occasion to have her usual
monthly gunnery practice.—*Straits Times*.THE ancient city of Aleppo, so renowned in
story, though situated in one of the most fertile
provinces of the Turkish Empire, is in a wretched
state of poverty and industrial decay, owing
to the mingled neglect and exactions of the
Government.THE residents of Chinkiang having challenged
the crew of H. M. S. *Merlin* to a one day's
cricket match, the event came off on Saturday
last. Having won the toss, the Chinkiang men
with mistaken confidence elected to field. The
Merlin took every advantage of their innings,
and in spite of a 'tall' made 105 runs, of which
amount a boy named White contributed 47 by
very free hitting. The Chinkiang men went in
and lost a wicket the first ball and two in the
first over. Three wickets fell for no runs. The
innings closed for the magnificent total of 9 runs
in eight overs, occupying about a quarter of an
hour. The *Merlin* had to thank Mr. Norman
in a great measure for this result, his twists being
very deadly.THE *Straits Times* reports more concessions,
right on the spot where "Sugar" Smith
found his El Dorado, too. It says:—Mr. E.
L. Gordon, who arrived this morning
(16th inst.) from Batavia, has succeeded in
obtaining from the Dutch Government leases
for four gold concessions in Sumbas, Western
Borneo. Two of these are in favour of Mr. R.
Liddell, and the other two in favour of Mr.
Gordon. The area of the concessions covers
in all about 160 square miles, and they have
been tested and examined by experts sent
from London for that purpose, and with very
satisfactory results. The assays made by Johnson,
Mathey & Co. have shown a very high percentage
in the quartz sent home. A company or com-
panies will be floated in London by the Straits
Prospecting Syndicate almost immediately to
work the Concessions. We understand that a
number of Singapore people have already
expressed a desire to invest in the enterprise.THE BURNING (?) OF THE
"POWAN."Last night somebody—either a mischievous
fool or a "short-seller" in Steamboats—started
the rumour that the H. K. C. and M. S. B.
Co.'s vessel *Powan*, which had left for Canton
at six o'clock, had caught fire on the way,
and a frightful catastrophe had been the
result. Of course there was no truth in the
report. The *Fatshan* passed the *Powan* inside
Tiger Island at a quarter to two this morning,
and all was well then. The Company wired to
Canton, however, to make sure, and received
the following reply: "*Powan* arrived as usual.
Will return to-night."FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION AT
SHANGHAI.

A STEAM-LAUNCH BLOWN UP.

A boiler explosion occurred on the river on
Saturday last, about a quarter past 6 o'clock,
and was attended with lamentable loss of life,
during the trial trip of a steam launch called the
Chi-chuan, or "Benevolent Streams." Some
time ago a mandarin from Hangchow wanted a
steam launch built, and he invited a Chinese
firm to supply him. The price he was
willing to pay was considered by the native firm
he applied to too low, and they told him that a
launch of the size he required could not be made
properly for the money. The mandarin went
elsewhere, and finally bargained with Dong
Mow, who carried on the business of blacksmith
and copper smith in a lane opposite Hun's
Wharf, to build and engine the boat for Tls.
2,800. The launch was 55 feet long and the
boiler had been built some time ago by a
Chinese firm on the Soochow Creek for another
launch, but as it would not keep steam, it had
been rejected. According to a remark made
after the accident by the surviving fireman the
boiler was intended to carry 160 pounds of
steam. How far this is correct, we are not in a
position to state, because the fireman was
suffering from severe fright at the time, and was
laughing and swearing by turns.The boat was nearly ready on Saturday
morning and apparently only wanted a steam
gauge to complete the engine department, but
the builder declined to purchase a good gauge,
as it was considered too expensive, and it is
believed that he bought a second-hand one some-
where, and consequently it could not be relied
upon, though no one can say for certain that this
was actually the case, because all those who
knew anything about it are dead. The launch
started a trial trip on Saturday afternoon, and
there were on board eight men connected with
Dong Mow's, that is the master of the shop,
his wife's younger brother, and six workmen
and boys. There were a Weyuan, representing
the owner of the boat, with two of his
Hangchow friends, one engineer and two
firemen, a tailor who made the cushions for
the launch, and a number of guests, making
in all somewhere about thirty people on board
at the time of the accident. The launch steamed
up to Kien-lei without accident, and
when the shore trip three of the workmen
went on shore in a sampan, and landed at
the Foochow Road jetty. The launch pro-
ceeded down the river against the flood tide and
passed between the *Fungshun*, which was
moored to the Old Dock Buoy, and the *Kailing*.
A number of guests in long robes, showing that
they belonged to the better class, were sitting in
the bow of the launch while a fireman who had
been overcome with the heat, had come up on
deck and was sitting aft. Suddenly a dull thud
was heard by people on shore and aloft in the
vicinity and then a volume of steam shot up
while high above it rose a confused mass in the
shape of an inverted cone, of wood and iron,
prominent among it being the body of a Chinaman,
which rose as high as the *Fungshun*'s mast,
and a large piece of the launch's boiler, for
the latter had exploded.The concussion was felt severely on board the
steamers alongside the Associated Wharves, and
on board the Receiving Ship *Yuen Fah*. In one
instant the old orange and white launch was
on deck under the impression that some vessel
had run into them, so violent was the concussion.
The explosion was witnessed by many people,
and those who could, hastened to the scene to
render assistance. One witness says that only
four or five people came to the surface and they
were rescued. The Chief Officer of the *Fungshun*
jumped into a sampan and saved the fireman
who had been sitting aft. This man was in a
great rage with the engineer because he said the
latter had carried too much steam. He has since
stated that he expostulated with the engineer but
the latter told him to mind his own business. The
other men who were picked up in the water were
taken to the Hospital. One was not much hurtbut two others were fearfully scalded, one of
them being the Weyuan. Another was a brass
fitter, and he is burnt all over the body, and now
lies in St. Luke's Hospital. How many really
were on board at the time, it is impossible to
tell, but ten bodies have been recovered. Among
these dead or missing are Dong Mow, the
builder, and six men belonging to Dong Mow's
shop, also the engineer and one fireman, and
tailor, making ten persons. Nine of the bodies
which were recovered were taken to a place of
burial in Li Hongkew, nearly opposite the
Flourine, and they were all fearfully scalded,
the clothing being almost wholly torn off, while their
wounds were on some of them.It is supposed that at the time of the accident
those on board were trying to pass a cargo-boat
going in the same direction.
Of course, after the explosion, there was a
great deal of wreckage floating about, and sam-
panmen and cargo-boatsmen eagerly busied
themselves picking up pieces of the wreck. One
piece of the launch, measuring some twenty eight
feet long, is now at the Hongkong Station. Two
men are at the Shantung Road Hospital, and
one of them is severely scalded, while the other
has a few injuries about the head. The man that
Mr. Frahm, Chief Officer of the *Fungshun*,
dragged into his boat, had been supported in the
water by Mr. F. Hanisch, till Mr. Frahm arrived
on the scene. One gentleman had heard the
explosion, and looking out of his window, saw a
piece of the boiler in the air. One of the men
saved had an iron rod through the sole of his
boot, but beyond a shaking and a few slight
cuts, he was not hurt.Most of the bodies recovered have been collated
and taken away. The body of the tailor, we are
told, exhibited no marks of injury. According
to native report some twelve people are still
missing.—*N. C. Daily News*.When about opposite the garden the new steam
launch belonging to the Shanghai Cargo Boat
Co. was observed in front of them, and Dong
Mow, anxious to show her superiority over foreign
built launches, gave orders to put on more steam.
A fireman on board, who is one of the survivors,
has stated to us that he remonstrated with the
engineer when this order was given, as there was
a heavy pressure on the boiler and the gauge
glass was exceptionally low. He was told to
mind his own business and the engineer com-
menced to fill the boiler with water. This
proceeding seemed so dangerous to the fireman
that he went aft, and scarcely had he got there
before a terrific explosion ensued; the launch was
literally blown to pieces and men and material
were shot into the air for a height of 50 or
60 feet. The cargo-boat launch was close
alongside, but with the exception of a brick
striking the boiler and a few holes in the awning
she escaped.As showing the force of the explosion we
may mention that a 4 inch iron plate was shot
into the life-boat of the Tug Company's wreck-
age boat, which was lying quite 100 yards away,
breaking two planks and carrying away two
thwarts and the rail. During yesterday nine
bodies were brought ashore and this morning
one body was towed up the creek: they all bear
the appearance of being badly scalded and
several have other injuries, received apparently
before the flying fragments. As it is exceedingly
difficult to get authentic information from the
natives we cannot state positively the number
of lives lost, but we think 24 is about the number,
for 31 people left the Soochow Jetty, three were
landed, and 4 were rescued. If this number is
correct there are 14 bodies still to be recovered.
The boiler that exploded was built by a man
on the Soochow Creek about two years ago for
a launch, but it was rejected and had not been
used.

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

The *Wai Sun* reports from Tientsin that the
downward current of the Fello has been so
rapid lately as to cause great inconvenience to
boats going up to Peking; the ordinary two
days travel by boat being augmented at present
to five and sometimes six days, although the
distance to Tientsin is only about ninety miles.
Of late, however, it appears that the volume of
water has increased (the outcome, probably, of
the Yellow River floods) and the difficulties of
travel by water have increased in proportion.
H. E. Li Hung-chang is credited with lending
two of his launches to assist the up-river traffic,
but evidently the strength of the currents
has proved too much for the steamers, as they
have been taken off the line, although the river
is more rapid now than a few days ago.The same paper gives an account of a man in
Peking who, shamming to be mad, made a
murderous assault on four companions against
whom he had a grudge, and succeeded in the
end in taking the lives of two and severely
wounding the others. At his examination before
the Courts the murderer kept up his pretence
very successfully the first day, but at his second
examination he gave a full confession of the
motives of his crime. On being taken back to
prison, however, the man committed suicide.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO NEWS.

The Sandakan *Harald* states that on the 5th
June last some Sulus working for Mr. Fryer
across the bay managed to capture two orang
outangs, a full grown female and a young one.
The coolies were cutting down a tree in com-
plete ignorance of the presence of the simians in
the upper branches. The fall of the tree
stunned the old orang, and she was promptly
secured with rattan lashings and fastened to a
pole. A similar convenience was rigged for the
young one, and the two were brought into
Sandakan. An adventurous Chinaman purchased
the old female, but it managed to get loose, and
created a panic in the neighbourhood. Captain
Beaton sent an armed Sikh to interview the
disturber of the public peace, and three Snider
bullets cut short its career. The young one is
becoming tame. Mr. F. Bayley skinned the old
one, which measured 4 ft. 3 inches, with a very
heavy broad face and enormous hands.

In each case the Union occupies the canton or upper part of the hoist, but whereas in the red and blue ensigns the remainder of the flag is of the color indicated by its name, the white ensign has upon it the red cross of St. George extending over the whole field. This was for a long time the distinguishing flag of England. The national flag of Scotland is a white saltire, or St. Andrew's cross, upon a blue field—technically, a saltire, a saltire, argent—and what it has been customary to describe as the flag of Ireland is a red saltire upon a white field.

Strictly speaking, however, Ireland never had a national flag. Before the invasion of 1172 the petty king who was elected to the chief place continued to use his own standard. For some time subsequent to 1172 the standard of Ireland bore three golden crowns on a blue field. Henry VIII substituted harps for crowns, for fear, it is said, that the latter might be taken for the triple crown of the Pope; but as Mr. Macgeorge points out, the harp did not appear in the royal standard until it was placed there by James I. In 1603, on the union of the crowns of England and Scotland, the first union flag was formed by the combination of St. George's Cross with the saltire of Scotland, and it appears that this flag was used for ships only, though it was not then worn in the ensign, but was used separately on the "jack staff" on the bowsprit, as the Union Jack, properly so-called, now is. To clear this point up once and for all, let us say that it is held by the best authorities that, in spite of the usage of the War Office to the contrary, the flag usually called the Union Jack ought to be taken as the ordinary flag, when a small edition of it is used as a "jack," that is, is flown from the jack-staff situated formerly on the bowsprit and now in the bows of a man-of-war.

During the Commonwealth, the Parliament expunged the Scottish cross with its blue field from the Union, and introduced the Irish harp in the fly of the ensign, but the Restoration saw the old flag reintroduced, and on the union with Ireland at the beginning of the present century the Irish saltire was added to it, and the flag assumed its present form. It must be admitted that, from a heraldic point of view, it can scarcely be called an eminent success. The written description, or verbal blazon, given of it was correct enough, but the flag has never been made in accordance with that description. The white and red saltires—or diagonal crosses, if we may so say—of Scotland and England are "counter-charged," that is, while in the first and third quarters the white is uppermost, in the second and fourth the red is uppermost. But in order to meet a law of heraldry that color is not to be placed upon color, or metal upon metal, it is necessary that when the red crosses of England and Ireland come in contact with the blue ground of the flag they should be "fimbriated," in other words, separated by a very narrow border, in this case of white. This has been done in regard to the Irish saltire, but the border which is uniformly placed round the cross of St. George is so wide that it is not a "fimbriation" at all, but forms another cross upon which the red emblem of St. George is superimposed.

Mr. Laughton, in his "Heraldry of the Sea," suggests that it was done purposely to mark an ancient tradition of the combination of the red cross of England with the white cross of France. This, however, cannot be, because the case, as the written blazon removes all doubt as to what was intended. The Union flag is seldom flown at sea, except as a part of the ensign. When Her Majesty's board any vessel it is hoisted on the mainmast, the royal standard being hoisted on the mainmast and that of the Lord High Admiral on the foremast. It flies from the mainmast as the flag of an Admiral of the Fleet, and it is hoisted, we believe, on board a ship on which a court-martial is taking place. It was inserted in the ensign in 1707, previous to which date, the latter bore the English cross in the canton. The royal standard of this country has varied considerably from time to time. At present it bears the arms of England in the first and fourth quarters, Scotland in the second and Ireland in the third. It may not be generally known that the Prince of Wales has a standard of his own, which is always hoisted when he is on board a ship. It is the same as a royal standard, except that it bears, to use heraldic language, a label argent of three points, with the arms of Saxony on an ensign of the same color.

A national flag, regarding which, Englishmen may naturally feel some interest, is that of the United States of America. Before the Declaration of Independence the different colonies used, not always without remonstrance, the flag of the mother country with the addition of some local emblem. The first flag, indeed, adopted as a national ensign by the ships of the United States, consisted of the now familiar horizontal stripes with the British Union in a canton. On August 14, 1777, Congress resolved "that the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternating red and white, and that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation." Twenty-two years later the number of stripes and stars were alike increased to fifteen, but in 1818 Congress reverted to the old thirteen stripes, the same number as the original States, while the number of stars was increased to twenty, and it was ordered that one should be added for each new State admitted to the Union. The origin of the well-known French tri-color seems to be involved in obscurity. It certainly dates from the Revolution, but the colors seem to have been chosen from the horizontal lines which would make them resemble the Dutch flag. In 1794 it was ordered that the flag should be adopted as now in use, and though this injunction does not seem to have been immediately or universally complied with, it gradually secured acceptance.

This country by no means stands alone in setting apart a special ensign for the use of its mercantile marine. Among European States Germany, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark have followed a similar course, as have Peru and Mexico, as well as a number of minor States in America. There is obviously much more that might be written regarding the use of flags afloat. Their employment for the purpose of signaling is worthy of notice, so are the international usages regarding them, and the limits within which they may be honorably used for the purpose of deception during war. To enter upon these subjects, however, would lead us too far afield, and would cause this article to extend to too great a length.—*Morning Post.*

MISSIONARIES AND MONEY BAGS.
The N. Y. Sun says:—A very important discussion as to the methods and results of missionary labor in China has been going on in the *Chinese Recorder*, a magazine conducted by missionaries themselves. It had its rise in the publication of the statistics of the missions for last year, and, of course, those who took part in it were friendly critics of the policy pursued in the work of evangelization.

One great obstacle to the successful prosecution of Christian missions in China is the competition between the different societies and religious denominations engaged in the endeavor. The same embarrassment is felt throughout the East; but perhaps in China it is an even more serious hindrance than elsewhere. In that empire there are as many as forty different Protestant bodies, each of which is working independently to secure converts and to make a showing which will stimulate the pecuniary contributions essential to its existence. These missionary

societies, too, refuse to divide up the field of labor among them, either geographically or otherwise. Every one selects its own place and sphere of activity, and, therefore, they overlap each other frequently, with the result that the Chinamen are confused as to what Christianity really is, and the only among them have a chance to make the competition between the converting agencies the means of material profit. An ostensible convert is a prize so desirable that they compel the societies to bid handsomely to get such a proof of success. As a consequence, what are known as "rice Christians," people who obtain daily rations as a reward for conversion, have always been numerous among the clever Chinamen.

Yet, all told, the number of converts, or communicants, in the whole of that vast population of more than 400,000,000, was only 34,555 at the end of 1888. The number of missionaries, too, is increasing faster, proportionately, than the aggregate converts. In 1887 there were 1,030 missionaries, with an average of 31.3 communicants each; and in 1888 the 1,123 missionaries had an average of 30.8 communicants each. Still, the number of schools established by these Christian agents is increasing, and they are doubtless of much secular value in teaching Chinamen to speak English.

But the actual fruits of Christian effort for the conversion of China have been insignificant in comparison with the enormous amount of money and labor expended. How much it costs annually to maintain the forty competing societies does not appear from the statistics, but the sum must reach millions of dollars, and the most of it, probably more than of the money, is utterly wasted, and worse than wasted, for it keeps alive the contest between conflicting doctrines, which produces perplexity and amusement among the natives.

One hundred missionaries, who divided up the country among them, no one interfering with any other, and all inculcating the same Christianity, could accomplish more than all these 1,100 competing teachers. That is the method pursued by the Roman Catholic Church, whose success is consequently much greater.

As it is now, the number of converts is by no means proportionate to the number of missionaries employed by a society. The China Inland Mission, an English society, has 316 missionaries and 130 helpers, with only 2,415 communicants and 153 pupils in its schools. The Presbyterian Mission from this country, with less than a third as many missionaries and fewer native helpers, has 3,788 communicants and 2,352 pupils in its schools; and the American Methodists, with only eighty missionaries and 134 native helpers, have 3,003 communicants and 1,288 pupils. The sect known as Bible Christians has six missionaries and only three converts, or half a convert per missionary. The Wesleyan Christian Missionary Society is worse off, with only two converts to seven missionaries, while the Quakers have succeeded in making no converts at all, though they maintain one missionary, his wife, and two single women.

Of course, Christian missionary effort has been of much indirect benefit to China and the outside world, but that would not have been lessened, it would have been increased, if there had been fewer missionaries and greater harmony in their teachings. The prodigality of the expenditure on these mostly futile efforts for the conversion of the Chinese is appalling, and the folly of the competition between the different agencies is childish.

STEP FORTH, HENRY.

The great question a while back was "Who the dickens is Sampson?" Now the all-absorbing enigma is "who the deuce is Sampson?" A Banifshire paper just received here contains the following report:—On the 15th ultimo, before Lord Rutherford Clarke, Barbara Langlands, millworker, 53, Urquhart Road, Aberdeen, sued Frederick Wright, granite merchant, Queen's Road West, Aberdeen, for payment of £2,500 damages for alleged breach of promise of marriage and seduction. Sheriff Dove Wilson had, at a previous hearing in Aberdeen, found that it had not been proved that the defender promised to marry the pursuer, and that it had been proved that he seduced her, and he awarded her £100. Sheriff Guthrie Smith recalled the judgment, finding that the defender courted the pursuer, and intended to marry her, and seduced her, and he increased the damages to £300. The defender appealed to the Second Division of the Court of Session, and when the case was previously before their lordships the defender stated that he had ascertained some facts concerning the pursuer's history which he wished to lay before the Court. Statements regarding these facts were put in, and pursuer lodged answers to them. The Court recently allowed proof with regard to these statements. After Robert Crombie, shipmaster, had been in the witness box, the Court heard the evidence of the pursuer, who is 29 years of age, and of somewhat prepossessing appearance. In the course of examination, she denied that she lived an immoral life before she knew the defender.

Re-examined—She made the acquaintance in Aberdeen of Henry Sampson, merchant in Hongkong, who was on a visit to Aberdeen. He knew all the circumstances of this case, and promised to marry her. Relying on the promise, she yielded herself to him. She was just about to go out to Hongkong to marry him. She was going by way of Aberdeen, visiting her friends at Bona on the way.

Re-cross-examined—She made the acquaintance of Sampson in December last. It was arranged with Sampson that when this case was settled she should go out to Hongkong. Had it been settled before he left, she would have gone with him. He said in April last.

By the Court—For what purpose were you to go to Hongkong? To be married.
Examined by Mr. Johnston, for the defender, she said she had made arrangements to meet him in Boston. He gave her no money or presents.
By Mr. Cormie Thomson (for the pursuer)—He had made good that he was acquainted with the Capt. Cook.

This concluded the evidence; the remainder of the proof being fixed for October.

Today's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

As delays and inconvenience frequently arise from the manner in which correspondence is addressed to the Public Works Department, the public are respectfully requested to address all official communications, excepting those mentioned below as follows:—

TO THE SURVEYOR GENERAL, HONGKONG.

All communications respecting matters connected with the Buildings Ordinance should be addressed as follows:—

TO THE SURVEYOR GENERAL, HONGKONG.

Inspector of Buildings.

Only letters intended for the Under-Signed personally should be addressed by name, without any official designation.

S. BROWN, Surveyor General, Public Works Department, Hongkong, 14th August, 1889. [1055]

Advertisements.

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship "NINGCHOW"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns, of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent in to the Office of the Under-Signed before NOON, on the 3rd instant, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 3rd instant, at 4 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 3rd inst., will be subject to rent.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 P.M. TO-DAY, the 23rd inst.

Hills of Ladang will be consigned by ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1889. [1054]

ZETLAND LODGE.

No. 525.

A NEMERGENCY MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on MONDAY NEXT, the 26th August, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1889. [1056]

WANTED.

FOR THE Hongkong Telegraph, A CAPABLE SHORT HAND WRITER, who is a smart paragraphist and reliable proof-reader. Apply, with full particulars, to

THE EDITOR, The Hongkong Telegraph.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1889.

Insurance.

THE FUNDS OF THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE

ARE invested entirely within the British Dominions and are thus free from the complications which might arise in time of war. They now amount to Six and three-quarter Millions Sterling, and are increasing yearly. A marked preference continues to be shown for STANDARD POLICIES, and every year since 1865, New Assurances for upwards of £1,000,000 have been placed on the books.

Sums Assured have been placed on the books, a result continued uninterruptedly for so long a period by no other British Office.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, Agents, Hongkong.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877 IN HAMBURG.

THE Under-Signed having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [821]

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN LONDON.

THE Under-Signed having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and LIFE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [822]

LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Under-Signed having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at CURRENT RATES.

EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1889. [992]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED)

CAPITAL TAELS (600,000) £333,333-35

RESERVE FUND £318,300-00

BY SING, Esq. LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c. taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST, Hongkong, 17th December, 1887. [85]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED £1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [152]

Intimations.

WANTED.

A STEADY WELL BROKEN PONY, with SADDLE. Address stating price

O. M. ANDERSON, I. M. Customs, Kowloon.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1889. [1051]

G. FALCONER & CO., WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS, N. A. T. C. L. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Intimations.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION. SPOON COMPETITION—600 YARDS. TEN SHOTS.

Will take place TO-MORROW, the 24th inst., at 4.30 O'CLOCK P.M. Cartridges will be allowed one Shot extra.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1889. [58]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Twenty-third Ordinary MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 9th proximo, at 4 O'CLOCK P.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 30th April last, and of declaring dividends.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th instant to 9th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, **W. H. RAY, Secretary.**

Hongkong, 19th August, 1889. [1056]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Ordinary Half Yearly MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Offices of the Company, No. 14, Praya Central, on MONDAY, the 26th August, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, a Statement of Account to 30th June, 1889.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 12th to 26th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, **D. GILLIES, Secretary.**

Hongkong, 8th August, 1889. [1003]

H. G. BROWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the STATUTORY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, on SATURDAY, the 7th day of September next, at 12.30 P.M.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1889. [1052]

A. G. GORDON AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR per Share will be payable to those persons who were registered Shareholders on 31st July, 1889.

Warrants are now ready and Shareholders are requested to apply to the Company's Office, No. 9, Praya Central.

A. G. GORDON, General Manager.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1889. [1037]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN accordance with the Provisions of No. 121 of the Articles of Association the General Agents have this day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND of 10 per cent for the Half Year ended 30th June, 1889, on the paid up Capital of the Company.

Dividend Warrants payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on the 26th instant, will be issued to Shareholders on the Register on the 24th August.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 24th instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1889. [982]

SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Tls. 1,000,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....Tls. 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. S. PURDON, Esq., Chairman, of Messrs. MAITLAND & Co.

H. R. HEARN, Esq., of Messrs. ALFRED DENT & Co.

E. J. HOGG, Esq., Manager the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

A. G. WOOD, Esq., of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

BANKERS:

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

LOANS made on MORTGAGE ON LAND, BUILDINGS, &c.

PROPERTIES bought and sold.

ESTATES managed and all kinds of LAND AGENCY and COMMISSION business conducted.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Shanghai, 19th July, 1889. [938]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....\$5,000,000

PAID UP CAPITAL.....2,500,000

RESERVE FUND.....1,250,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hoo. J. J. KESWICK, Chairman, Managing Directors.

Hoo. C. P. CHATER, Vice-Chairman.

E. A. SOLOMON, Esq., J. S. MOSES, Esq., S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq., G. E. NOBLE, Esq., LEE SING, Esq., POON PONG, Esq.

BANKERS:

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Intimations.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, TO-MORROW, the 24th day of August, current, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1889.

By Order of the Court of Directors, **G. E. NOBLE, Chief Manager.**

Hongkong, 1st August, 1889. [971]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 10th to SATURDAY, the 24th day of August (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors, **G. E. NOBLE, Chief Manager.**

Hongkong, 1st August, 1889. [972]

NOTICE.

T. J. COLLAÇO, HOUSE AGENT, AUCTIONEER, SHARE-BROKER, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT and Proprietor of the Macao Bath-house.

Bathing Tickets for sale until October 31st.

PRICES:

